At Helena, Ark., Gen. Sherman met Gen. Gorman, the commanding officer, and arranged with him for the establishment of a force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry to operate from Friar's Point over to the Tallahatchie, and he was here also joined by Gen Steele with his division. This force was



embarked on the 21st, and were rendezvoused at Friar's Point. The whole force then proceeded to Gaines's Landing, and the next day to Milliken's Bend, La.

From that point Burbridge's Brigade, of the Fust Division, (A. J. Smith's,) was dispatched to destroy a section of the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad near Tensus River. This work was successfully performed, the roadway being descroyed for many miles and several pieces of bridge and trestie work burned. A great deal of cotton, corn and cloth belonging to the Confederate Government was also burned.

On Dec. 25 Gen. Sherman with three divisions proceeded opposite the mouth of the Yazoo and landed on the west bank of the Mississippi, whence Gen. Morgan L. Smith, another section of the same road at a point sissippi Squadron, and on Jan, 9 the expedition, came in. The work of destruction was so fully accomplished as to render useless the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad, by which vast amounts of supplies reached Vicksburg. On the 26th the fleet proceeded up the Yazoo River about 12 or 13 miles, where they disembarked on the bottom lands between the Yazan River and the Walnut Hills. A. J. Smith's Division rejoined them the next day.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS.

In landing, Steele's Division (Fifteenth Corps) formed the extreme left, on the left of Chickasaw Bayon; Morgan's Division (Thirteeuth Corps) came next, on the right of that bayon; M. L. Smith's Division (Fifteenth Corps) next, and A. J. Smith's (Thirteenth Corps on the night, following the road leading shreet to Vicksburg.

These positions were taken on the 27th, and on the same day the four columns moved forward, skirmishing slightly with the enemy. On the following day a general advance in the nature of a reconnoissance was made as far as the lake fronting the bluff, and in this reconnoissance Gen. M. L. Smith was sectionally wounded and was obliged to leave the field, the command of his division being assumed by Gen. David | Corps came in on its left next to the river-Stuart. On the left Gen. Steele found his bank. way blocked by Thompson's Lake, which was so difficult of crossing that he was ordered to return to the Yazoo River, cross of Morgan's Division. This movement was executed during the afternoon and night of

In the center Morgan laid a pontoon-train across a small bayon, and on the right A. J. Smith advanced along the main road on a line with the other columns. During the day there was considerable skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, but the losses were slight, and the enemy retired to the bluff. The



GEN. MORGAN L. SMITE.

mext morning further reconnoissances were made, and orders were given for the assault. | Grand total, 598. Morgan's Division, supported by Steele's, was to make the main attack against the enemy's center; A. J. Smith, with M. L. Smith's Division and one brigade of his own, was to cross a narrow sandbar across the lake about a mile below the point of Morgan's attack and advance against the levee. on the other side of which the enemy was strongly intrenched. On the extreme right the rest of A. J. Smith's Division was to make a demonstration on the road to Vicks-

At 12 o'clock the signal for the assault was given, and De Courcey's Brigade, of Morgan's Division, crossed the lake and advanced the distance of a half mile through a terrible fire

toward the enemy's works on the bluff. On his left Blair's Brigade, of Steele's Division, crossed the lake near its junction with Chickseaw Bayon, and made a similar advance through an equally fierce fire. The whole troops at lielena and other points in Arkansas and Blair's Brigades, which advanced with the greatest gallautry right up to the enemy's gade under Gen. Hugh Ewing, just arrived Executive Order: works, but being cut to pieces by front and cross-fire were forced to yield, and between now composed as follows: 3 and 4 o'clock p. m. they fell back and re-

During the night of the 29th Sherman's troops remained in their positions close to the | Second Brigade-Brig. Gen. Chas. E. Hoveylake. Deeming it unwise to renew the assault, 25th, 31st lown; 3d, 12th, 17th Mo.; 76th Ohio. Gen. Sherman concluded to hold his present Third Brigade-Brig.-Gon. John M. Thayerground, and to send a force of 10,000 men to 4th, 9th, 26th, 30th, 31th Iowa. Artillerymake an assault at Haines's Bluff, higher up the battery. Cavalry-3d Ill.; Kane County (Ill.) river. Arrangements for this movement were | Co.; 10th Mo., Co. C. made with Admiral Porter, but could not be I Second Division-Brig.-Gen. Stuart, First

which prevailed. Sherman therefore determined to re-embark his men and return to the

In the skirmishes at Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 27 and 28, and assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, Dec. 29, 1862, Gen. Sherman's command lost 1,776 killed, wounded and missing, as follows:

Kill'd Wound'd, or miss'ng.

Command.	Officers.	Enlisted m	Officers.	Enlisted m	Officers.	Enlisted m	Aggregate
General officers,			1				1
34 III, Cav 13th III, 55th III	1		8	99	2	37	
116th Hl		1	2	3			
16th Ind		5		32	***		56
51th Ind 67th Ind		17	10			132	264
69th Ind	-11	*****		11		2	18
83d Ind 4th Iowa	1	6	4	101		••••••	112
9th Iowa 25th Iowa		1		7		2	10
30th Iowa							4 2
7th Ky	1					3	107
Mich. L. A., 7th B'y		*****	1	10	***	********	11
6th Mo. Cav		2	*****	10			6
6 h Mo 8 h Mo	1	13	1				57
12th Mo		2 3					6
29th Mo	2	17	10	66	4	57 60	150 151
32d Mo				2			2
16th Ohio		16	-4	97	12	182	811
42d Ohio		4	3	10		2	19
55th Ohio	1	33	7	71		2	125
H4th Ohio 120th Ohio	1	5	i	190			86 16
Wis. L. A., let E'v.		1					3
Battalion		1		12			13
Total	19	189	65	940	25	538	1,778

ARKANSAS POST.

On Jan. 4 Gen. McClernand assumed formal command, styling his troops the "Army of the Mississippi," and dividing them into two corps; the First, under Morgan, consisting of Morgan's and A. J. Smith's Divisions, and the Second, under Sherman, consisting of Steele's and Stuart's (formerly M. L. Smith's) Divisions. The entire force left Milliken's Bend on the 5th and proceeded up the Mississippi to the mouth of White River, where they arrived on the 8th, and after ascending a few miles and passing through a cut-off into the Arkansas, came in sight of the Arkansas Post (Fort Hindman) on the evening of the 9th. The transwith one of his brigades, was sent to destroy ports were escorted by a portion of the Misthe gunboats in the lead, followed by Sherman's about three miles below the fort and began landing during the night.

At noon on the 10th Gen. Sherman's Corps began the march, with Steele's Division in the



GEN. GILES A. SMITH.

lead. This division, through mistake, took the wrong direction, and was recalled during the afternoon, but did not rejoin its corps until next morning. Stuart's Division moved along the river bank and found the outer defenses of the levee abandoned. It continued its march, and on arriving in the vicinity of the fort moved off to the right; Morgan's

During the night Sherman's Corps took position about 1,000 yards in front of the trenches, his right resting on the bayou; Morgan, with three brigades, being on his left, extending to back in the transports to the other side of the river. De Courcey's Brigade, of Morgan's Corps, was left to guard the transports at the Chickesaw Bayou, and come up in support point of landing, and Lindsay's Brigade marched across the neck of the bend and took position above the fort, so as to cut off retreat up the river and prevent arrival of reinforcements from that direction.

In the meantime the gunboats moved up toward the fort and opened a destructive fire. About noon on the 11th Gen. McClernand notified Admiral Porter that everything was in readiness. The gunboats then moved up to within a few hundred yards of the fort, and at 1 p. m. opened a vigorous fire. The artillery of the fort was soon silenced, the larger guns being all destroyed and the bomb-proofs being knocked to pieces. The field-artillery, numbering about 45 pieces, also opened fire, and in about half an hour thereafter the infantry rushed forward to an assault along the whole

Their progress was at first rapid, but they soon encountered a withering fire from behind the intrenchments, which retarded their progress. About 3 p. m. Sherman informed Morgan that his left was heavily pressed, and A. J. Smith was ordered to send three regiments to his support. The Union forces gradually worked their way, under a heavy fire, until within a hundred yards of the intreuchments, and were preparing for a final assault when the enemy ran up the white flag, and at 4:30 p. m. the fort was surrendered to Gen. McClernand. The trophics were the fort and everything in it, including 17 pieces of artillery and a large amount of ammunition and subsistence stores. The total loss of the Union army during the

operations against Arkansas Post was 1,961, of which the Fifteenth Corps lost: First Division -Commissioned officers killed, 4; wounded, 29. Enlisted men killed, 58; wounded, 318; captured or missing, 2; total, 411. Second Division - Commissioned officers killed, 2;

For the next three days Gen. McClernand remained at Arkansas Post gathering up captused property, sending off prisoners, and destroying fortifications.

VICKSBURG.

On Jan. 15 McClernand received an order from Gen. Grant directing him to return to Milliken's Bend. Accordingly, Sherman embarked on the 16th, Morgan on the 17th, and all united at Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas, on the 17th, where they remained for a couple of days and then descended the river to Milliken's Bend.

Gen. Grant now determined to personally direct the operations against Vicksburg by the river route, and to reduce everything east of Memphis to the defensive, and to reinforce the rever expedition with all available troops. The organization of the corps, as directed by orders of the President of Dec. 18, 1862, was now effected. McClernand's and Sherman's Corps were already down the river. McPherson's Corps was formed of the divisions of McArthur, Logan, and Quimby. Huribut's Corps (the Sixteenth) was to remain in observation. The brunt of the assault was made by De Courcey's were placed under Gen. Grant's orders, and assigned to the Thirteenth Corps; and a brifrom West Virginia, was sont forward and assigned to the Fifteenth Corps, which was

> Maj.-Gen, William T. Sherman, Commanding. First Division-Brig.-Gen, Frederick Steele. First Brigade-Brig. Gen. Frank P. Blair, ir .-13th Ill.; 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d Mo.; 58th Ohio. 1st Iowa battery; 2d Mo., Battery F; 4th Ohio.

executed, owing to darkness and dense fogs | Brigade-Col. Giles A. Smith-113th, 116th Ill.; 6th, 8th Mo.; 13th U. S. Second Brigade -Col. T. Kilby Smith-55th, 127th Ill.; 83d month of the Yazoo River, which was done Ind.; 54th, 57th Ohio. Third Brigade-Brig. without opposition from the enemy on the 2d | Gen. Hugh Ewing-30th, 37th, 47th Ohio; 4th of January. He here met Gen. McClernand, to W. Va. Artillery—Batteries A, B and H, 1st whom he relinquished command.

W. Va. Artillery—Batteries A, B and H, 1st Whom he relinquished command.

mann's (Ill.) Ind'p't battalion. The strength of the corps, as per returns for Jan. 31, 1863, was as follows: Present for duty. Officers, 609; enlisted men, 11,918; aggregate present, 17,503; aggregate present and absent, 23.477, with four pieces of heavy artillery and 32 pieces of field artillery.

On April 1, 1863, Brig.-Gen. James M. Tuttle was assigned to the command of the old Eighth Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and on the 31 its designation was changed to the Third Division, Fifteenth Corps. On April 4, 1863, Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr., was assigned to the command of the Second Division, vice Brig.-Gen. D. Stuart, relieved. The composition of the corps on April 30, 1863, was as

Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman commanding. First Division-Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele. First Brigade-Col. Francis H. Manter-13th Ill.; 27th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d Mo. Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Hovey-25th, 31st Iowa; 3d, 12th, 17th Mo.; 76th Ohio. Third Brigade-Brig.-Gen. John M. Thayer-4th, 9th, 26th, 30th Iowa. Cavalry-3d Ill., Co. D; Kane County (Ill.) Company. Artillery-Ist Iowa battery; 2d Mo., Battery F; 4th Ohio battery.



GDN. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

Second Division-Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, jr. First Brigade-Col. Giles A. Smith-113th, 116th Ill.; 6th, 8th Mo.; 13th U. S. (1st battalion). Second Brigade-Col. T. Kilby Smith-55th, 127th Ill.; 83d Ind.; 54th, 57th Ohio, Third Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Hugh Ewing-30th, 37th, 47th Ohio; 4th W. Va. Artillery-Batteries A, B and H, 1st Ill. Art.; 8th Ohio battery. Cavalry-Thielemann's (Ill.) Independent battalion; 10th Mo., Co. C.

Third Division-Brig.-Gen, James M. Tuttle. First Brigade-Brig,-Gen. Ralph P. Buckland-114th Ill.; 93d Ind.; 72d, 95th Ohio, Second Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Mower-47th Ill.; 5th Minn.; 11th Mo.; 8th Wis. Third Brimeaner Vicksburg. The First Division was Corps and then Morgan's, proceeded up the gade-Col. Joseph J. Woods-8th, 12th, 35th left to follow as soon as Burbridge's Brigade | Arkansas, and late in the afternoon halted | Iowa. Artillery-Capt. Nelson T. Spoor-1st | Ill. Light, Battery E: 2d Iowa battery. The strength of the corps as shown by the

returns for April 30, 1863, was as follows: Present for duty, 989 officers and 16,064 men; aggregate present, 20,419; aggregate present and absent, 27,841, with 38 pieces of field artillery. Maj.-Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, the commander of the corps, was born in Lancaster, Military Academy July 1, 1836, graduating

O., Feb. 8, 1820, and entered the United States July 1, 1810, and was promoted Second Lieutenant 3d Art, same day. He served in the Florida war, 1840-'42, and was premoted First Lieutenant Nov. 30, 1841. In 1846 he was transferred to California, and served in garrison at Monterey, and as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of California until 1850, having in the meantime obtained for meritorious service a brovet of Captain. On Sept. 27, 1850, be was appointed Captain and Commissary, and served in that grade until Sept. 6, 1853, when he resigned his commission On May 14, 1861, he re-entered the military

service of the United States as Colonel 13th Inf.; was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers May 17, 1861, and Major-General of Volunteers May 1, 1862. On July 4, 1863, he received his commission as Brigadier-General U. S. Army; Aug. 12, 1864, as Major-General U. S. Army; July 25, 1866, as Lientenant-General U. S. Army, and March 5, 1869, as General U. S. Army.

Gen. Sherman's first service during the late war was as Brigade Commander in the Army of the Potomac and in the Department of the Cumberland. He succeeded Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson in command of that department on Oct. 8, 1861. On the 29th of November, 1861, the Department of the Cumberland was discontinued and in its stead the Department of the Ohio was constituted, and Maj.-Gen. Don Carlos Buell was assigned to command, Gen. Sherman remaining until Dec. 15, 1861, when he relinquished command to Gen. Buell. He was next assigned to duty in the Department of the Missouri. In March, 1862, he was in command of a division of the Army of the Tennessee, participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and the movement on Memphis. From Oct. 26 to Dec. 20, 1862, he was in command of the District of Memphis. From Dec. 20, 1862, to Jan. 3, 1863, he commanded the Mississippi River expedition against Vicksburg, relinquishing command on June 4, 1863, to Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand, and on same day assumed command of the Fifteenth Corps, then called the Second Corps, Army of the

Gen. Sherman remained in command of the Fifteenth Corps until Oct. 24, 1:63, when he was assigned to command of the Army of the Tennessee. From March 12, 1864, to June 27, 1865, he was in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee, and from June 27, 1865, to Aug. 11, 1866, of the new division of that name, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, Missouri and Arkansas, and of the Division of the Missouri from Aug. 11, 1866, to March 5, 1869, when he entered upon his duties as General, U. S. Army. He was retired from active service Feb. 8, 1884, upon his own application, under the law of June 30, 1882, and died at his residence in the city of New York, on the 14th of February, 1891. Gen. Sherman's death was announced by the

President to Congress by the following mes-To the Senate and House of Representatives : The death of William Tecum-ch Sherman, which took place to-day at his residence in the city of New York at one o'clock and fifty minutes p. m., is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every

which it was the emblem. He was un ideal soldier, and shared to the fullest the esprit de corps of the Army; but he cherished the civil institutions organized under the Constitution, and was only a soldier that those might be perpetuated in undiminished usefulness and honor. He was in nothing an initator.

A profound student of military science and precedent, he draw from them principles and suggestions, and so adapted them to nevel conditions that his eampaigns will continue to be the profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His gental nature made him comrade to every soldier of the great Union Army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the campfire or commandery as his, His career was

complete; his honors were full. He had received from the Government the highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people unstinted gratitude and love. No word of mine oan add to his fame. His death has followed in startling quickness that of the Admiral of the Navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall have put on the usual emblems of mourning, four of the eight Executive Departments will be simultaneously draped in black, and one other has but to-day removed the crape from

BENJ. HARMSON. Executive Mansion, February 14, 1891.

The Secretary of War also directed the following Exceptive order to be published to the

It is my painful duty to announce to the country that Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman died this day at one o'clock and fifty minutes p. m., at his residence in the city of New York. The Secretary of War will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The National flag will be floated at half-mast over all public buildings until after the burial; and the public business will be suspended in the Executive Departments at the city of Washington and in the city where the interment takes place on the day of the funeral, and in all places where public expres-sion is given to the National sorrow, during such hours as will enable every officer and employe to participate therein with their fellow-citizens.

BENJ. HARRISON. Executive Massios, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1891.

Resolved, That the Senate receives with profound serrow the announcement of the death of Wm, T. Sherman, late General of the Armies of the United

Rescheed, That the Senate renews its soknowledgments of the inestimable services he rendered his country in the day of atsextreme trial, himents the great loss the country has sustained, and deeply sympathizes with his family in their Resolved, That the presiding officer is requeste

the funeral of the late Gen, Sherman.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be for warded to the family of the deceased. The House adopted the following resolutions: Resolved. That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death, at his home in New York City, on the 14th inst., of Wil-

liam Tecumseh Sherman, the last of the Generals of the Armies of the Unifed states. Resolved, That we mourn him as the greatest sol-dier remaining to the Republic, and the last of that Illustrious trio of Generals who commanded the Armies of the United States-Grant, Sherman and Sheridan-who shed imperishable glory upon American arms, and were the idolized leaders of

the Union army.

Resolved, That we hereby record the high appreciation in which the American people hold the character and services of Gen. Sherman as one of the greatest soldiers of his generation, as one of the grandest patriots that our country has produced, and as a noble man in the broadest and fullest meaning of the word. We mingle our grief with that of the Nation,

he led to victory and peace. We especially tender our sympathy and condelence to those who are bound to him by the ties of blood and strong per-Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of nine members of the House to attend the funeral of the late General as representatives of this body, Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be for-

mourning the departure of her great son, and of the survivors of the battle-scarred veterans whom

warded by the Clerk of the House to the family of BAYOU EXPEDITIONS.

On his arrival at Young's Point towards the latter part of January Gen. Grant found the Fifteenth Corps stretched across the peninsula, working hard at the canal, and its right flank resting on the river below Vicksburg; the Thirteenth Corps and one division of the Seventeenth were on the left of the Fifteenth. Admiral Porter was present with a fleet of gunboats. Upon examining the line of the canal Gen. Grant lost loope of its ever leading to practical results. He therefore ordered other routes to be prospected, although the troops were still kept employed on the canal, it not being deemed advisable to abandon it entirely. The work on the canal was therefore prosecuted, mainly by the Fifteenth Corps, from Jan. 22 to March 7, on which latter date a sudden rise in the river broke down the barrier at the upper end and flooded the whole peninsula, driving the troops onto the levee to escape drowning. After this, work was continued for about two weeks, but was then abandoned, the canal scheme having proved a tail-

In the meantime the expeditions which had been set on foot to reach the hard ground in the rear of Vicksburg had failed of success, and after a reconnoissance by Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter a route for a new expedition was agreed upon.

The route proposed was up the Yazoo to Steele's Bayou, up that bayon about 40 miles to a small cross creek known as Black Bayou, through that into Deer Creek, and up Deer Creek about 30 miles to another cross creek called Rolling Fork, through that to a compara tively large stream called the Sunflower, and thence down that stream about 50 miles, coming into the Yazoo about midway between Haines's Bluff and Yazoo City. The difficulties of the route were in the two cross bayons, Black and Rolling Forks, where the channel was not sufficiently wide for a boat to turn, and where it could be quickly barricaded by felling trees across it. It was hoped, however, to get into the Sunflower before the enemy were aware of the approach.

On March 16 Gen, Sherman was ordered by Gen. Grant to take a part of the Fifteenth Corps and reconnoiter this route with reference to its adaptability for moving a large force. Admiral Porter was to accompany him with a fleet of five ironclads, four mortar-boats, and two tugs. Gen. Sberman accordingly put one regiment (the 8th Mo.-many of whom were boatmen) on board of two boats and sent them into Steele's Bayou to remove trees, etc., while three regiments of Stuart's Division were sent up the Mississippi under orders to disembark at a point above Milliken's Bend, where the Mississippi and Steele's Bayou are only a mile apart. The next day (the 17th) Sherman started after Porter on a tug and overtook him just after he had passed through Black Bayou. The gupboats had been greatly delayed at this point by trees, driftwood, etc., but Porter continued his movement and Sherman returned to hasten forward his troops, boats as far as Black Bayon and then disembarked to move forward by land.

On the 19th smoke was seen through the woods in the direction of the Sunflower, and soon afterward shells began falling from the same direction. Porter landed a force of seamen to prevent an advance against him, but they were not strong enough for the purpose, and were obliged to re-embark that evening. The enemy, having learned of the expedition the day after its departure, had dispatched a brigade of infantry and several pieces of artillery from Haines's Bluff up the Sunflower. Upon their arrival at the junction of the Sunflower and Rolling Fork they erected a battery, and were preparing to pass in rear of Porter. obstruct the channels, and capture his entire

Porter fully realized his critical situation, and sent a negro back through the swamps to inform Sherman, and ask the assistance of his troops at the earliest possible moment. This message reached Sherman during the night. and he immediately sent forward the men with him, about 800 in number, and then went back alone in a cause to meet the remainder and hasten them forward. He met the latter on boats, and increasing their speed the boats crashed forward through the trees, heedless of damages, until their progress was arrested in Black Bayou. Here the men disembarked and pushed forward by land, picking their way

through the canebrake by lighted candles. Porter was in retreat on the 21st, when the advance column came to his relief. Sherman, with the second column, was but a few miles in rear, when at noon of that day he encountered a force of the enemy, who retreated after a short skirmish. The opportune arrival of Sherman prevented the execution of the plan of the enemy, and finding, after conference with Porter, that further efforts were hopeless, they turned back. The gunboats had to back out stern foremost all the way to Steele's Bayou-30 miles-and were three days in passing over the distance. Sherman's troops regained their camps opposite Vicksburg on the

Every possible route by bayous and creeks in the whole bottomland between Vicksburg and Memphis had now been tried, unsuccessfully, and venerated as he. To look upon his face, to to reach solid ground on the flanks of the hear his name, was to have one's love of country Vicksburg position, and the next and final ed, 141; enptured or missing, 9; total, 187.

Grand total, 598.

Grand total, 598. burg, cross the Mississippi near Grand Gulf, and operate against the rear of Vicksburg, trusting to victory for supplies. The detail of this plan included the cutting of a canal from Duckport, near Young's Point, and orders were accordingly given to begin work on the canal at Duckport, to open the bayons, reconnecter and repair the roads along them, make the necessary bridges, collect supplies, and bring McPherson's Corps and other available troops to Milliken's Bend. At the same time Steele's Division, of the Fifteenth Corps, was sent up the river to Greenville, about 150 miles above Vicksburg, where it disembarked and marched along Deer Creek as far down as Rolling Fork, collecting subsistence for its ownuse, dustroving supplies of any value to the enemy, and distracting the latter's attention from the main movement toward New Car-

On the night of April 16 the guuboats and transports ran past the batteries of Vicksburg, and on the 20th the final orders were issued for the movement acress the peninsula: Me-



A Veteran Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, in 1862,

at the battle of Fair Oaks, was stricken with Typhoid Fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, was discharged as incurable with Consumption. He has Jos. Hemmerich. lately taken Hood's Sar-

saparilla, is in good health, and cordially recommends HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G.A.R.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and are perfect. in composition, proportion audappearance.

The Senate adopted the following resolutions: | Clernand's Corps formed the right wing, Mc-Pherson's the center, and the Fifteenth (Sherman's) the left wing, and they were to move across in that order, following each other as rapidly as the narrow road would permit. At that date two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps were near Duckport and Young's Point, and

the other division (Steele's) was under orders to return from Greenville. By May 3 Grant had gained a footing on the east bank of the river, the enemy's flank had to appoint a committee of five Senators to attend been turned, and his troops were scattered.

On that date (May 3) Gen. Grant sent an order to Gen. Sherman, directing him to organize a train of 120 wagons, bring them to Perkins's plantation, and from that point ferry them over the river to Grand Gulf, where they were to be loaded with 100,000 rations from the transports.

From the 3d to the 6th of May McClernand's and McPherson's Corps were at Willow Springs and Hankinson's Ferry, waiting for supplies and the Fifteenth Corps. On the 7th, the Fifteenth Corps being across the river, the advance was resumed. At this time Grant had learned that the enemy's force at Hankinson's Ferry bad retreated toward Vicksburg, and that a force was being collected at Jackson. He therefore concluded to advance along the line of the Big Black toward Edwards Station. nridway between Jackson and Vicksburg. The Fifteenth Corps was to follow the Thirteenth on the direct road to Edwards Station, through Rocky Springs, Cayuza, and Auburn.

On May 12, about 11 a. m., the Union forces encountered the enemy in force at Raymond, and after severe fighting, which continued for two or three hours, the enemy abandoned the field and retreated rapidly toward Jackson.

The defense made by the enemy at Raymond led Grant to believe that their force in the vicinity of Jackson might be stronger than he had supposed, and he determined to move his whole force in that direction. On the evening of the 12th orders were given for McPherson to push forward at daylight toward Clinton and thence to Jackson; the Fifteenth Corps, followed by McClernand with three divisions, to move to Raymond and thence by Mississippi Springs toward Jackson. During the day sharp skirmishing was had with the enemy.

JACKSON. At about 10 a. m. on the morning of the 14th the Fifteenth Corps approached Jackson in a 7 pouring rain. The enemy, in intrenchments constructed on the high ground commanding the approaches over the open fields, made a feeble resistance. After some preliminary ar-tillery firing, a portion of the Fifteenth Corps were moved around the enemy's flank, and | at 1 p. m. they reached the enemy's intrench ments to find them deserted. About 250 prisovers were taken, together with 18 pieces of artillery and a considerable quantity of am- 2 munition and stores. The loss of the Fifteenth Corps was 32 killed, wounded and missing, all of the Third Division.

During the night of the 16th the Fifteenth Corps bivouacked at Bolton, and on the next | B morning moved to Bridgeport, at which point | First Brigade two divisions crossed during the night of the 17th, followed by the other division the next morning. At break of day the leading di- 8th Mo... visions were on the road to Vicksburg. By 10 a. m. the corps had reached the Benton road, thus interposing between Vicksburg and the forts on the Yazoo. After a halt of a couple of hours Sherman was directed by Grant, who by | 127th III line, and at noon he resumed his march. About two miles outside the intreachments the road forked, the right hand, known as the Gravevard, and the left hand as the Jackson road. both leading into Vicksburg.

113th H

116th Di.

Second Brigade

37th Ohio.

4th W. Va

Artillery

lat Ill. Light,

Tuttle's Divis'n

First Brigade.

95th Ohio.

Total.

47th Ill.

Third Brigade.

Artillery.

1st Ill. Light,

Battery E

Iowa Light, 2d

Total Artillery.

Total Third Di-

Total Fifteenth

8th lowa ..

Battery B

The Fifteenth Corps took the right hand, and on approaching the defenses two divisions moved toward the right along the ridge extending to the Mississippi. The cavalry regiment which had been sent by Gon. Sherman in the morning to take the batteries at Haines's Bluff arrived in rear of the batteries at that point during the afternoon and rode in without opposition, the two companies of the enemy which had been left behind to destroy the guns having fled without accomplishing their purpose. Signal was made to a gunboat lying in the Yazoo, and it came up and took possession. The magazine was filled with ammunition, and the guns, 14 in number, were all in good con-934 Ind... 72d Ohto.

At 8 a. m. on the 19th the Fifteenth Corps was in position on the ridge beyond Fort Hill from the Mississippi River to the Graveyard road. Steele's Division was on the right, Blair's on the left, and Tuttle's in reserve. In the assault of this day the Fifteenth Corps made a vigorous effort and succeeded in reaching the ditch, but being unsupported by the other corps, they were repulsed. Casualties were which were brought up in relays by the two | 713 killed, wounded and missing, distributed as follows:

	Ki	ľd.	w	'n'd.	Cap				
Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggrogate.		
55th III	1	8	2	20			26		
113th III				7		********	7		
114th Ill		2	1	9			112		
116th III	*****	6	6				71		
127th Itl	1	7	3	28	••••	1	40		
1st III. L. A.,			- 6						
Battery B	••••			2			2		
83d Ind	2	- 8	4	42			56		
		1					- 6		
4th Iowa		*****			STATES YES		18		
9th Iowa	The same	4		12		*******	16		
12th Iowa	*****	1		1			2		
26th Iowa		8	*****	11			14		
	*****			7			7		
6th Mo		- 31	5	20		*******	28		
8th Mo		7	2	17		*******	26		
12th Mo	- 1	*****	1	2	*****	********	- 4		
30th Mo	1			6	100,007,00		7		
3ist Mo	*****	*****	1	2			8		
30th Ohio	*****			9	10000		9		
37th Onio	2	1	1	34			49		
47th Ohio	1	1:	3	37	1	0	59		
54th Obio	****	,		13			15		
57th Ohio	*****		3	10			18		
72d Ohio	*****		3	10			14		
95th Ohio	****		1.	00	100/100		2		
12.b. T. C	1	21	11	99			137		
13th U. S		21	6	4.0	******	********	70		
T'l Fif'n Corp-	10	12	50	521	1	7	713		

Having failed to carry the works on the 19th. Gon. Grant devoted two days in perfecting his communications with the Yazoo, and on May 21, the troops being all in position, he determined to vigorously assault Vicksburg on the following day. Orders were accordingly issued to make an assault at 10 a. m. on the 22d, artillery fire and sharpshooting to be kept up from daylight. Baldwin's Ferry, Jackson and Graveyard roads were the only practicable lines of approach, and promptly at 10 o'clock the three columns sprang forward.

On the right, the Second and Third Divisions the proposition of Secretary Whitney to build of the Fifteenth Corps were placed near the Graveyard road, leaving the First Division a number of ships, and sneeringly concluded: success, then it is clear that British engineers poles to cross the intervening ditch; Ewing's do not know their business." These adverse Brigade was immediately behind these, followed by Giles Smith's and Kilby Smith's comments might be muitiplied to an interminable extent, but the hopes of our enemies Brigades. At 10 o'clock the signal was given; abroad were not realized; a dozen firms have the storming party jumped on the road and built fleet men-of-war unsurpassed by others, ran forward at full speed, with Ewing's Briand the Chicago has proved a success. gade just behind them. As these troops came in full view the enemy's troops which garrisoned this part of the lines stood up, and the parapet fairly blazed.

Some of the storming party reached the ditch, followed it a short distance, climbed the parapet, and firmly planted their flag, where it waved until nightfall, all efforts of the enemy to step forward and seize it being frustrated | base-ball dress. by the fire of the assailants. The greater part of the storming party were killed, and their podies, together with these of the troops immediately following, soon obstructed the narrow road so as to make it almost impassable. In passing over them under the terrible fire

Ewing's Brigade wavered, halted, and sought shelter on the slope of a ravine about 79 yards from the works. Giles Smith's Brigade, which came next, turned down this ravine to the left. and deployed opposite a point of the works about 300 yards south of the road; Kilby Smith's Brigade followed it in the same direction, but deployed close to Ewing. The treops were thus partly shottered, and opened a withering fire upon any object which showed itself above the parapet, not a stone's throw distant; but they could not advance an inch.

The assault was renewed in the afternoon, but was unsuccessful and resulted in heavy loss. At dark the enemy's troops occupying the redoubt on the Baldwin's Ferry road having been reinforced, made a sortie from their works and drove off the men in the ditch, and about the same time the Union troops retired from the ditch of the works where they had been since morning.

The Fifteenth Corps lost in the assault of the 22d 858 killed, wounded, and missing, distributed as follows:

Where Is He Going?

Gentle reader, he is hurrying home. And it's house-cleaning time, too-think of that! Fifteen years ago, he wouldn't have done it.

Just at this time, he'd be "taking to the woods."

But now, things are different. His house is

cleaned with Pearline. That makes housecleaning easy.

Easy for those who do it-easy for those who have it done.

No hard work, no wear and tear, no turmoil and confusion, no time wasted, no tired women, no homeless men.

Everything's done smoothly, quickly, quietly, and easily. Try it and see.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back. 331 JAMES PYLE, New York.

Command.	Killed		W'n'd.		Capt'rd or miss'ng			ON VIOLINS, GUITARS, Mandotins, Banjos etc., we are offering					
	Officers.	Officers.	Officers.	Officers.	cers.	cers.	Sulfated men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enilated men.	Aggregate.	Large discounts. Catalogue free. E. T. Root & Sons 233 State St., Chicago. Mention The National Tribune.
					S.	OCH	Eni	Off	Za.	Ags	DOUT, but learn to play the mouth organ. Chart and circular free.		
Steele's Divis'n First Brigade, 13th III		1	111111111	3	3		2 3 2	Will teach a tune in ten minutes. Send 2c. stamp for catalogue of musical instruments & band & orchestra music. Agents wanted. Musical Novelty Co., Detroit, Mich. Mention The National Tribune.					
Total	1	1		5			7	SE SE WATOUTO Sentes					
Second Brigade 25th Iowa	4	3 3 22	1	15		3	37 22 18 108 5	WATCHES Sent on WATCHES Approval HE PAYS No money required until after full examination. Illustrated THE EXPRESS Catalog free. W. HILL & CO., Mention The National Tribune.					
Total	4	38	13	132		8	190	WANTED The addresses of all Federal sol-					
Third Brigade th Iowa Sth Iowa Oth Iowa Total	2	16 4 11	5 4 2	19		1	78 27 50	SOLDIERS less number of acres than 160 SOLDIERS bef. re June 22 1874, and made final proof on the same. W. HOMESTEADS 8. Mosks P.O. Box Hentlen The National Tribuse					
Artillery. Ed Mo. Light, Battery F				1			1	FREE 1000 WATCHES					
Total First Di- vision		65	24	245		9	853	Watches ami Jewelry we will give a Watch FREE, Send your address and 2-cent stamp and be convinced. WM. WILLIAMS, 121 S. Haisted St., Chicago, Ill.					
Blair's Division	- 6				1			Mention The National Tribune.					

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(To be continued.)

Shipbuilding in the United States.

[North American Review.]

first cost of a ship here is greater than in Scot-

land, and that the expense of running sailing

and steam vessels is greater under the Ameri-

can flag than under any other flag; but in the

first cost of the vessel the difference is actually

not so great as to make ship-owning unprofit-

able, as our vessels compare lavorably in every

respect with similar ones built abroad for like

purposes, and will last as long. Opponents at

nome argue that the first cost and running ex-

penses of American vessels prevent their profit-

able employment, and our adversaries abroad,

such as shipbuilders and underwriters, contend

that American ships are lowest in the scale of

duration, and discriminate against American

bottoms. It is evident that these charges of

methods would have the hardihood to contend.

1885, one paper (The Engineer) commented upon

And Has It Come to This?

[Town Topics.]

Mrs. Parvenue-What's all this rage about

Old Parvenue-Give it up; suppose its a

Modern Fashions.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

yard lengths, and very great bargains.

to make a pair of sleeves.

Clerk-These remnants are in five and seven

Customer-They won't do. I want enough

For over two years my little girl's life

was made miserable by a case of Catarrh.

The discharge from the nose was large,

constant and very offensive. Her eyes

became inflamed, the lids swollen and

very painful. After trying various reme-

dies, I gave her the The first bottle seemed to aggravate the

disease, but the symptoms soon abated,

DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.

BWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga.

and in a short time she was cured.

IN CHILDREN

the umpire gown?

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